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during high water, however, when the creek was over a mile wide in many places. Local fishermen report that the Spoonbill is seen every few years during such floods.

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MEASUREMENTS OF A LARGE EXAMPLE OF *CESTRACION ZYGAENA* (LINNAEUS).

On August 3, 1916, a large male hammerhead shark was taken by the U. S. Fisheries Schooner *Grampus*, about 90 miles east from Cape May, N. J. It was first noticed following in the wake of the vessel immediately after two of the party had been in swimming. It was evidently excited and swam rapidly, crossing the wake in short zig-zags, being apparently guided by sense of smell. A large hook baited with a chunk of tilefish was cast over, and the shark was so eager in his rushes for this bait that he missed it repeatedly. When hooked, he made a determined fight for more than five minutes against the combined efforts of five men. Finally a sword-fish iron was fastened in him, and he was brought on deck without further trouble.

The stomach was empty.

Measurements as follows:

	cm.		cm.
Total length	302	Anal to ventrals	29
Width of head	63	Base of ventrals	17
Snout to 1st dorsal	83	Length of claspers	29
Base of 1st dorsal	29	Height of ventrals	15
Height of 1st dorsal	43	Ventrals to pectoral	60
1st dorsal to 2d dorsal	70	Pectoral base	18
Base of 2d dorsal	10	Length of pectorals	37
Height of 2d dorsal	11	Pectoral to rear angle of head	32
2d dorsal to caudal base	21	Pectoral to snout	57
Caudal base to tip upper lobe	89	Depth of body	50
Caudal base to tip lower lobe	34.5	Diameter of eye	3.5
Caudal base to fork of caudal	21	Width between nostrils	51
Tip of caudal to notch	17	Snout to upper lip	14
Caudal base to anal	19	Snout to angle of jaw	25.5
Base of anal	15	Width of mouth	19
Height of anal	13		

Color: upper parts of head, body and fins lead gray; lower parts of same grayish white; tips of pectorals black; and tips of other fins dark.

W. W. WELSH,
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

AN ADDITION TO THE CHELONIAN FAUNA OF MASSACHUSETTS.

None of the published lists¹ of the reptiles of Massachusetts include the Red-bellied Terrapin. *Pseudemys rubriventris* (Le Conte). As this turtle inhabits at least one locality in the Commonwealth, the fact should be brought to the attention of naturalists, and the occurrence definitely placed on record.

The Red-bellied Terrapin has been known for some years to inhabit certain ponds in Plymouth County, where it seems to remain localized. Specimens have been taken or observed in Gunners Exchange, Hoyt, Island, Nigger, Hallfield, Boot, Upper West, and Micajah's Ponds, and reported from several others. These turtles are attractive in appearance, young animals especially being very delicately marked. Roughly, their elongated form, the irregular red markings on the carapace and the red or yellowish tinted plastron make them at once conspicuous among our New England turtles. Adult specimens average ten to twelve inches (length of carapace—axial measurement).

They are very shy,² living in comparatively deep water, and are rapid swimmers. On warm, bright

¹ (1) Catalogue of the Animals and Plants of Massachusetts, by Edward Hitchcock (1835).

(2) A Report on the Reptiles of Massachusetts, by D. H. Storer, M.D., Boston Journal of Natural History, Vol. III, 1840.

(3) Catalogue of the Reptiles and Batrachians found in the vicinity of Springfield, Mass., by J. A. Allen, Proc. B. S. N. H., Vol. XII, 1868, (additional list 1870).

(4) List of the Reptilia, Fauna of New England, by Samuel Henshaw. Occasional Papers of the B. S. N. H., Vol. VII, 1904.

² I am indebted to Mr. Henry J. Thayer for information regarding the habits of these turtles.